

Country/Territory		Autochthonous cases ¹	Confirmed	Imported cases	Incidence Rate ²	Deaths among Zika cases ³	Confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection ⁴	Population X 1 000 ⁵
North America								
Bermuda		0	0	6	0.00	0	0	71
Canada		0	0	544	0.00	0	1	36,284
United States of America ⁶		0	226	5,324	0.00	0	98	325,296
Subtotal		0	226	5,374	0.00	0	99	367,051
Latin America and the Caribbean								
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Mexico ⁷		0	11,657	15	9.07	0	20	128,624
Central American and the Caribbean								
Belize		2,005	355	0	636.12	0	0	3,711
Costa Rica ⁸		2,763	2,014	32	200.31	0	19	4,881
El Salvador		11,778	51	0	192.44	0	4	6,147
Guatemala ⁹		3,901	1,032	0	239.62	0	140	16,674
Honduras		36,285	308	0	399.18	0	8	8,190
Nicaragua		0	2,795	3	45.20	0	2	6,184
Panama		1,420	0	0	27.12	0	1	3,960
Subtotal		63,489	7,600	77	155.32	0	189	46,967
Latin Caribbean								
Cuba		0	0	58	1.64	0	0	11,392
Dominican Republic ¹⁰		4,919	335	0	49.07	0	85	10,708
French Guiana ¹¹		10,500	483	10	397.35	0	1	276
Guadeloupe		30,845	382	0	641.89	0	5	472
Guay ¹²		2,955	0	0	27.12	0	1	10,916
Martinique ¹³		36,680	21	0	5267.93	0	5	396
Puerto Rico ¹⁴		0	40,542	137	1101.93	5	47	3,681
Saint Barthélemy		1,005	61	0	10460.00	0	0	10
Saint Martin		3,283	200	0	9675.00	0	1	36
Subtotal		61,148	42,236	203	392.32	5	143	37,267
Andean Area								
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		2,636	806	4	31.57	0	14	10,271
Colombia ¹⁵		36,803	8,927	0	223.49	0	248	48,550
Ecuador ¹⁶		3,954	2,397	15	38.48	0	14	16,506
Peru ¹⁷		7,366	1,530	22	27.83	0	0	31,970
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		611	0	0	24.68	0	0	31,513
Subtotal		172,403	17,693	41	138.07	0	276	178,875
Brazil¹⁸								
		231,725	137,288	0	176.10	11	2,952	209,553
Southern Cone								
Argentina ¹⁹		539	278	41	1.85	0	5	44,060
Chile		0	0	34	0.00	0	0	18,131
Paraguay ²⁰		705	20	0	10.78	0	2	6,725
Uruguay		0	0	1	0.00	0	0	3,444
Subtotal		1,244	298	76	2.13	0	7	72,360
Non-Latin Caribbean								
Anguilla		31	23	1	317.65	0	0	17
Antigua and Barbuda ²¹		540	25	2	601.06	0	0	34
Aruba		1,208	703	7	1673.32	0	0	114
Bahamas ²²		531	25	3	140.76	0	0	395
Barbados		715	150	0	296.23	0	1	292
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba ²³		237	437	0	2488.00	0	0	25
Cayman Islands ²⁴		237	30	11	460.34	0	0	58
Curaçao ²⁵		4,476	2,049	0	4379.19	0	0	149
Dominica		1,154	79	0	1156.22	0	0	74
Grenada		335	118	0	608.11	0	2	111
Guayana ²⁶		0	37	0	4.79	0	3	773
Jamaica		2,772	203	0	284.01	0	0	2,808
Martinique		18	5	0	460.00	0	0	5
Saint Kitts and Nevis		554	33	0	1107.55	0	0	33
Saint Lucia		622	30	0	558.48	0	0	165
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		508	83	0	578.41	0	0	102
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)		253	149	0	957.14	0	0	42
Suriname		2,768	224	0	637.23	4	4	548
Tinidad and Tobago ²⁷		0	718	0	52.52	0	17	1,367
Turks and Caicos Islands		203	25	3	438.46	0	0	52
Virgin Islands (UK)		74	53	0	362.86	0	0	35
Virgin Islands (US)		1,143	1,034	2	3174.74	0	0	119
Subtotal		26,330	6,740	30	417.00	4	27	7,382
TOTAL		163,144	225,516	6,111	103.57	20	571	1,008,508

PAHO/WHO Case definitions for suspected and confirmed Zika cases are available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11117&Itemid=41532&lang=en

¹Incidence rate (autochthonous suspected + autochthonous confirmed) / 100,000 pop.

²Deaths among Zika cases do not include deaths related to Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or congenital malformations associated with Zika virus infection. As of 12 May 2016, previously reported deaths related to GBS were removed from this total.

³Confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection case definition: Live newborn who meets the criteria for a suspected case of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus AND Zika virus infection was detected in specimens of the newborn, regardless of detection of other pathogens. Case definitions for congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection is available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11117&Itemid=41532&lang=en

⁴Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/wpp/index.html>, July 2015. Processed and revised by PAHO, Population by Sex and Age Information Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, DB Release Date: December 2015.

⁵<http://www.paho.org/data/index.php/en/indicators/demographics-core/106-cat-data-en/336-poblacion-reg-en.html#show=alimstart> Accessed on January 26, 2017.

⁶Population source for Saint Barthélemy and Saint Martin available for 2016 (updated 31 December 2016) available at: <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/lopd/loi/JORFTEXT000033748679> Accessed on January 26, 2017.

⁷Population source for Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba for 2015 (updated 29 November 2016) available at: http://caribisch.nederland.be/wijkopbouw/wijkopbouw_geboorte_sterfte_migratie_-_29_november_2016

⁸For countries and territories which reported their first Zika case in 2015, the population is based on the average between 2015-2017. For countries and territories which reported their first Zika case in 2016, the population is based on the average between 2016-2017. For countries and territories which did not report Zika cases between 2015-2017, the population is based on the average between 2015-2017.

⁹In addition to the 236 reported cases acquired through presumed local mosquito-borne transmission, 50 cases were acquired through other routes, including sexual transmission (N=48), laboratory transmission (N=1), and person-to-person transmission through an unknown route (N=1). As of 13 September 2017, 8 pregnancy losses with birth defects have been reported. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/united-states.html>

¹⁰On 11 September 2017, the Mexican Secretariat of Health reported 20 cumulative confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection, one of which was stillborn.

¹¹http://www.gob.mt/cmss/uploads/attachment_data/file/255091/Despatch_Cases_Sc_Congenito_associado_a_Zika.pdf

¹²The difference between the number of suspected (1639) and confirmed cases (1982) of Zika reported by 26 October 2017 with respect to the number of suspected (1635) and confirmed cases (1994) reported by 02 November 2017 is due to a retrospective adjustment of data by the Ministry of Health of Costa Rica. Available at: <http://www.ministerio.salud.gub.ve/boletines/3558-boletin-epidemiologico-no-40-2017-zika-chikungunya-y-dengue-file>

¹³In the previous Zika update from the Guatemala Ministry of Public Health on 20 March 2017, a total of 59 cases of confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection were notified to PAHO / WHO (EW 32 of 2015 to EW 9 of 2017). On 25 May 2017, the Guatemala Ministry of Public Health notified 140 cases of confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection to PAHO/WHO (EW 32 of 2015 to EW 19 of 2017), of which 59 cases were newly reported cases between EW 14 and EW 18 of 2017.

¹⁴On 30 August 2017, the Honduras Ministry of Health reported 10 confirmed and 379 suspected cases of Zika (EW 1 of 2017 and EW 33 of 2017), corresponding to a cumulative total of 308 confirmed and 32,385 suspected cases (EW 49 of 2015 and EW 33 of 2017). In addition, the Honduras Ministry of Health reported 6 cases of confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection (EW 1 of 2017 and EW 33 of 2017), corresponding to a cumulative total of 8 confirmed cases (EW 1 of 2016 to EW 33 of 2017)

¹⁵The difference between the number of reported confirmed cases of Zika from 10 August 2017 (345 cases) to 21 August 2017 (335 cases) is due to retrospective adjustment of data by the Dominican Republic Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance. The difference between the number of reported cases of confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection from 10 August 2017 (93 cases) to 21 August 2017 (85 cases) is due to a change in the criteria for the case definition of microcephaly by the Dominican Republic Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, which resulted in the retrospective re-classification of cases.

¹⁶The reported number of suspected cases of Zika are estimates. According to Santé publique France, the estimated number of suspected cases is the sum of the number of visits recorded by the Decentralized Centers of Prevention and Care (CDPS) and the estimated number of people who sought medical care from a general practitioner for this purpose. The estimate is based on data collected by the sentinel physician network.

¹⁷In addition to the one reported case of congenital syndrome, on 9 June 2017, Santé publique France reported 18 fetuses with cerebral malformations of mothers infected with Zika.

¹⁸In addition to the 5 reported cases of congenital syndrome, on 8 June 2017, Santé publique France reported 18 fetuses with cerebral malformations of mothers infected with Zika.

¹⁹In addition, on 4 August 2017, the number of reported fetuses with cerebral malformations of mothers infected with Zika went from 22 to 21, based on the Santé publique France modification.

²⁰The difference between the number of reported suspected cases of Zika from 26 October 2017 (40,562 cases) to 02 November 2017 (40,562 cases) is due to retrospective adjustment of data by the Ministry of Health of Puerto Rico. Available at: <http://www.cad.gov.pr/Estadisticas/Registros/Publicaciones/Informes/NotasInformativas/ReporteZika02Noviembre2017.pdf>

²¹The case reported by Santé publique France corresponds to a fetus with cerebral malformation of mothers infected with Zika.

²²Data published in this table was provided by the Haiti Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSP), which reported 2,955 suspected and 5 confirmed cumulative cases between EW 1 and EW 32 of 2016. Note, on 17 February 2017, in a joint publication in the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) between the National Laboratory of Public Health of Haiti, Directorate of Epidemiology, Laboratory and Research of Haiti, the U.S. CDC in Haiti and Tanzania, the Division of Global Health Protection of the U.S. CDC, and the National Malaria Control Program of Haiti, there was a total of 5,017 suspected cases and 19 confirmed cases of Zika reported between 12 October 2015 and 10 September 2016.

²³The difference between the number of reported confirmed cases of Zika from 16 November 2017 (9927 cases) to 30 November 2017 (9925 cases) is due to retrospective adjustment of data by the Ministry of Health of Colombia. Available at: <http://www.ins.gov.co/boletines/epidemiologicos/2017%20Bolet%C3%ADn20epidemiol%C3%B3gico20septiembre2016.pdf>

²⁴The difference between the number of suspected (3753) and confirmed cases (3058) of Zika reported by 02 November 2017 with respect to the number of suspected (3863) and confirmed cases (2377) reported by 09 November 2017 is due to a retrospective adjustment of data by the Ministry of Health of Ecuador.

²⁵The difference between the number of reported confirmed cases of Zika from 14 September 2017 (1518 cases) to 21 September 2017 (1517 cases) is due to retrospective adjustment of data by the Ministry of Health of Peru. Available at: <http://www.dps.gob.pe/portales/dps/vigilancia/saba/2017/SE36/zika.pdf>

²⁶Brazil Ministry of Health case definition for confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection includes confirmed and probable cases per PAHO's case definition. As of EW 36 of 2017, 1023 cases were confirmed for Zika virus by laboratory criteria.

²⁷On 28 August 2017, the Argentina Ministry of Health notified PAHO/WHO of 539 suspected and 276 confirmed cases of Zika, distributed between EW 1 of 2016 and EW 32 of 2017, of which 435 suspected and 250 confirmed cases of Zika correspond to new cases notified between EW 1 and EW 32 of 2017. Within the framework of the integrated surveillance of arboviruses, 250 cases tested positive for Zika in areas without circulation of other flaviviruses. Additionally, the number of confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika include 2 autochthonous cases and 3 imported cases.

²⁸The difference between the number of reported suspected cases of Zika from 07 December 2017 (691 cases) to 14 December 2017 (690 cases) is due to retrospective adjustment of data by the Ministry of Health of Paraguay. Available at: http://vigilancia.gov.py/boletines/12_12_2017_12_04_33_Boletin-Epidemiologico_S5_46.pdf

²⁹In the previous Zika update from the Antigua and Barbuda Ministry of Health and the Environment on 25 November 2016, a total of 465 suspected and 14 confirmed cases were notified to PAHO/WHO (EW 31 to EW 46 of 2016). On 16 August 2017, the Antigua and Barbuda Ministry of Health and the Environment notified PAHO/WHO of 540 suspected cases and 25 confirmed cases distributed between EW 2 of 2016 and EW 27 of 2017. No confirmed cases have been reported between EW 1 and EW 27 of 2017.

³⁰In the previous Zika update from the Bahamas Ministry of Health on 19 June 2017, a total of 440 suspected and 25 confirmed cases of Zika were notified to PAHO / WHO (EW 1 of 2016 and EW 52 of 2016). On 23 August 2017, the Bahamas Ministry of Health reported 1 additional suspected case (EW 1 of 2017 to EW 30 of 2017), resulting in a cumulative total of 531 suspected and 25 confirmed cases of Zika distributed between EW 1 of 2016 and EW 30 of 2017.

³¹In the previous Zika update from the Barbados Ministry of Health on 16 December 2016, a total of 629 suspected and 45 confirmed cases were notified to PAHO / WHO (EW 1 of 2016 to EW 49 of 2016). On 27 April 2017, the Barbados Ministry of Health notified 705 suspected and 150 confirmed cases of Zika to PAHO/WHO occurred between EW 1 of 2016 to EW 13 of 2017. Of the 150 confirmed cases, 3 occurred in 2015, 144 in 2016 and 3 in 2017.

³²In the 26 April Zika update from the Netherlands Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, a total of 235 suspected and 381 confirmed cases were notified to PAHO / WHO (EW 1 of 2016 to EW 16 of 2017). On 21 July 2017, the Netherlands Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport reported 56 additional confirmed cases, resulting in a cumulative total of 235 suspected and 437 confirmed cases (EW 1 of 2016 to EW 22 of 2017). The data provided herein is the sum of confirmed cases reported for Bonaire (352), Sint Eustatius (61) and Saba (24).

³³On 21 August 2017, Public Health England reported one confirmed and 20 suspected cases of Zika (EW 1 of 2017 and EW 32 of 2017), corresponding to a cumulative total of 31 confirmed and 237 suspected cases (EW 1 of 2016 to EW 32 of 2017). The single confirmed case of Zika notified in 2017 is an imported case.

³⁴In the previous Zika update from the Netherlands Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport on 26 April 2017, a total of 2,889 suspected and 1,259 confirmed cases were notified to PAHO / WHO (EW 1 of 2016 to EW 47 of 2016). On 10 July 2017, the Netherlands Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport notified 4,476 suspected and 2,049 confirmed cases distributed between EW 1 of 2016 and EW 30 of 2017.

³⁵The three cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection were confirmed by the Guyana Ministry of Health on June 2017; these cases were detected between September and December 2016.

³⁶In the previous Zika update from the Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Health on 29 May 2017, a total of 3 cases of confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection were notified to PAHO / WHO (EW 6 of 2016 to EW 21 of 2017). On 21 August 2017, Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Health notified 17 cases of confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection distributed between EW 32 of 2015 and EW 33 of 2017, of which 10 correspond to new cases notified between EW 1 and EW 33 of 2017.

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